

# AMERICAN JOURNAL,

## AND

### GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 24, 1780.

"A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty is worth a whole Eternity in 'Bondage.'" CATO.

PARIS (France) March 27.

**L**ETTERS from Brest of the 23d of this month advise, That they are fitting out with the greatest activity the six ships for the division of the Chevalier de Terney, destined to assist the United States of North America. Six regiments are ordered to embark on board that Squadron.

LONDON, March 15.

The affairs of America, it is said, have lately been under consideration in the Cabinet, and that they shortly will be the subject of parliamentary discussion.

March 16. The Hon. Mr. Townshend set out for Portsmouth yesterday morning, in order to embark with his regiment for the West Indies; the Clanbrayshi, Mayne, from New York, but last from Corke, is carried into Dunkirk. The cargoes of the Dutch ships lately taken by Commodore Fielding were condemned at Doctor Commons.

The following is the genuine SPEECH of Lord GEORGE GORDON in the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Lewisham for an Address to the King:

Mr. SPEAKER,

**I** SHOULD not have troubled you, and the House, on this occasion, were it not for the absurdities with which the speech from the throne is replete. His Majesty tells us, he has ordered certain papers, relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in consequence of the addresses from Ireland? Were Irish addresses to be disregarded? And was the Irish parliament unworthy of its sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his Majesty's ministers are no less odious in Ireland than they are in England. The King well knows this. The Irish deem themselves oppressed, and call this government tyranny. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of some leading members in the Irish Commons. [His Lordship then produced a news paper, and read from it the debates of the Commons of Ireland on the first of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphasis on every sentence that conveyed a censure on Administration.] Thus, Sir, you see the grievances of Ireland are at length become so numerous and intolerable, that the people are obliged to insist on, as a piece of justice from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon: If the Address is to be presented, I hope the noble Lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice: This I ask, and insist on, as a piece of justice from the noble Lord, that I may discharge that duty which my conscience claims of me; that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to establish an India Company of their own.

"In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the minister as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to Papists have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmost vigilance and resolution, to guard

against a people that are become such favourites in the eyes of the ministry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own sentiments only; government will find one hundred and twenty thousand men at my back, who will avow and support them. The people have sent petitions to the ministers of state, who have disregarded them; to the Lord Chancellor, to deliver to the Lords, who suppressed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the displeasure of the people, by not delivering them to the commons. They have now priated their sentiments and resolutions on their grievances; they will shortly be published; and, the moment they are ready, I Sir, will deliver them to the King and the Prince of Wales, that they may learn from them upon what terms the Scotch will be governed.

"The coast of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceless; the people of Dumfriehire had therefore petitioned for arms to defend themselves. To my certain knowledge, that country is in such a situation, that Paul Jones might, with the utmost facility, have destroyed Glasgow, Leith, Greenock and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumstanced, could it have occurred to any one, that administration would have denied to reasonable a requisition? Wicked as the minds of ministry are, could any one have imagined, that they dared to commit such an outrage upon common sense, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinary as it may seem, the answer which those men returned, was a positive refusal of the request! I will Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from Secretary at War, to the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Stormont, on this subject. His Lordship then read the letter; after which, looking at the Secretary at war, he continued. And you, Charles Jenkinson, how dared you write such a letter? Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it: And yet the Secretary of an Elector of Hanover has had that presumption! The royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the people, and an Elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir Hugh Smithson, Earl Percy Duke of Northumberland, armed cap a pée, march at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers, from Temple bar to Brentford, and the present Earl Douglass is not to be intrusted with arms! The Scots, Sir, are justly irritated at this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

"I shall now, Sir, only trouble the House a few moments longer. I would not, indeed, have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the king, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

DUBLIN, February 10.

To-morrow the House of Commons of Ireland resume their deliberations. The eyes of this kingdom and of Great Britain, nay of all Europe are now upon them, highly interested on the sequel of proceedings begun with such decided spirit of liberty and patriotism, as to become the theme of modern politics, and must in future times form one of the most conspicuous pages in story, if the patriotic flame in our senate be not like that of the meteor, whose instant brightness dazzles, yet whose beams for want of duration has neither warmth nor vigour. The monster of usurped dominion has been stunned by the first blow succeeding strokes must put an eternal period to its existence.

The attempt made yesterday by administration in the House of Commons, was of such a nature, that while it reflected in the grossest manner, on the understanding of that august assembly, exhibited a scene of the shallowest politics, that ever disgraced the councils of this or any other country. Our Irish financier with all that specious shew of collected gravity, which characterises him, rose, to acquaint the House of the necessity there was to open the Committee of Supply, to give operations to the trade laws, by originating and reviving money bills. Was there a Member in the House who heard him, is there a man in the kingdom, who shall hear it, so stupid, as not to see through the wily scheme, under pretence of commercial regulations, the great object of government, the money bills were to be passed and then adieu to the scheme of national retrenchment, the Irish declaratory act, the bill of rights, the repeal of Poyning's law, &c. &c. A prorogation cuts off the scellion.

NORWICH, May 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cap-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated March 26.

"Monday last arrived here seventeen ships, (merchant) from Martinico, under the convoy of two 74, one 64, and one 50, commanded by Monsieur de la Mothe Picquet. To the windward of this port they fell in with six English ships, two 64 one 50, one 20, and two frigates, and gave chase to them, and continued the chase far to the seaward of Cape Francois. Yesterday the General of this place received a letter from Port au Pie, in which he was informed, that the two fleets had had a very severe engagement; in which the French had taken three of the English ships, and were beating up to this place with them; and it is expected that they will be up here to-morrow. The Surgeons of the Hospitals are now collecting linen to make bandages for the wounded."

JOSEPH WILSON,

Has for SALE

At his CROCKERY STORE, on the west Side of the Great Bridge.

A GENERAL Assortment of common EARTHEN WARE, such as Milk Pans, &c. &c.

Providence, May 12, 1789.

PARIS (France) February 29.

BY letters from Brest we learn, that while they have been labouring there to fit out the squadron of the Count de Guichen for the West Indies, they have also been very diligent in refitting the men of war in the port. Of four ships belonging to the squadron of the Count d'Estaing, viz the Languedoc, the Cesar, the Provence, and the Fantasque, the three last have been already careened, and sent out of the Basen, into which the Languedoc was immediately to enter. They hoped by the full moon of March, to launch the Royal Louis, the Northumberland, and the Asirea. These letters further observe, that after having sent to sea 43 ships of the line in the space of one month, fresh orders were come from the Court to fix out six others with all possible dispatch: These are the Duc de Burgogne, of 80 guns, commanded by M. de Terney, Admiral, the Neptune, of 74, M. Desfouches; the Magnanime, of 74, M. de Vandeuil; the Eville, of 64, M. de Clocheterie; and the Ardent, of 64, M. de Marigny. Two thousand men, it is said, are to be embarked with this squadron. It is defined to a secret expedition; the most probable conjecture is that it designed for North America, where it may attack Newfoundland, Halifax, or other ports, as circumstances may point out. Boston is said to be very strongly fortified.

LONDON, February 20.

The Court Gazette has at last published a letter from Admiral Rodney, dated the 9th of January, containing a detail of the capture of the Spanish convoy.

It informs us, that on the 8th of January, at break of day, he discovered a fleet of 21 sail, that he immediately gave chase, and the whole was taken in a few hours. This fleet was found to be Spanish, with provisions and stores, that sailed from St. Sebastian the 1st January, under the protection of seven armed vessels belonging to the Royal Company of Curacao, one of 64 guns and 550 men, one of 28 guns and 150 men, one of 16 and 60 men, one of 10 and 40 men. Part of this fleet were laden with provisions and stores for the Spanish garrison at Cadiz; the rest with merchandize for the Royal Company. The Admiral mentions in his letter that he should order for England the vessels laden with stores, under convoy of the America and Pearl men of war; that he had manned from his own fleet the Spanish man of war, and had called her the Prince William, out of respect to his Royal Highness, in whose presence this vessel was taken. The Admiral supposes that this capture must greatly distress the enemy.

MARCH 1.

Yesterday dispatches arrived at Lord G. Germain's office from General Haldiman at Quebec. The Moon Galliot, and the St. Antonia, are both sent into Portsmouth. The 28th of February Sir James Wallace was tried by a court martial at Portsmouth for the loss of his ship, and was most honorably acquitted.

March 2. Capt. Jarvis of the Foudroynt, who has been upon a cruise, fell in with a sloop from France bound to Philadelphia, with dispatches for Congress, which he was fortunate enough to intercept, and being of the utmost consequence, he has come to town with them himself, and yesterday carried them to the King.

March 17. It appears from this statement, that the French and Spanish navies, united at this time, amount to 101 sail of the line, and that of Great Britain to 99. But when it is considered how many three deckers there are in the latter, and how many six 74's; in what a different state of repair our navy, mostly copper bottomed, or coppering, is from theirs; that there will be an addition to the list of several more ships of the line, new and repairing, in the course of the summer; and that we have 13 50's (which were last war rated of the line, but are not now) together with 10 very fine 44's; when all this is considered it must be clearly evident to

all the world, that we have at this moment, absolutely recovered a decided superiority at sea; nor, humanly speaking, does there seem to be the smallest doubt of our preserving it, since we can certainly bring new ships forward as fast as the French and Spaniards together.

While Admiral Rodney has carried provisions to Gibraltar, he has left our West India islands exposed, to which the French are gone with such a force as must render them greatly superior in those seas. Admiral Parker has amused himself there in pursuit of prizes; he has not attempted the retaking Grenada or St. Vincent; and after the arrival of the Count de Guichen, we may perhaps lose Jamaica. We talk of reinforcing our fleet in the West Indies, and there is certainly an indispensable necessity for this, as Rodney is not on his way thither, and it is quite uncertain when he will be able to sail to those coasts; and the French fleet being so much before him may put things in such a condition as may put it out of his power to regain a superiority.

TRENTON, May 3

About the 17th ult. a party of Indians were discovered at Minsi k, in Pennsylvania; and on Thursday following some of the Jersey militia passed the Delaware, and engaged them; a very severe conflict ensued, which ended in a total defeat of the Indians. They left their commanding officer dead on the field, and by the orderly book and papers found on him, he appears to be one daily (a white man) formerly of Somerset county. We had Capt. Westbrook, a Lieutenant, and one private, killed in the engagement; the Indians left behind them six blankets two watch coats, several packs, and a quantity of provisions.

On Monday night the 24th ult. as a party of our militia was patrolling the roads at Shrewsbury, they were attacked by several persons, supposed to be Tories or refugees from the Hook, and two of the militia killed. One of them is said to be a Mr. West, late of Croftwicks.

BOSTON, May 18.

The Public have seen the polite letter of Admiral Parker to the French Admiral, De la Mothe Piquet, but no particular account has yet been published of the action in Fort Royal Bay, between these Admirals, to which that letter refers, in which the British Commander so generously pays an eulogium to his adversary. The following is taken from the Gazette of France, of the 11th of February last.

"The Sieur de Flotte, commander of the King's frigate the Aurora, who left Martinico the 28th of December, arrived at Cadiz the 26th of January last, and immediately sent his dispatches to our Court.

"The Aurora sailed from Marseilles in the month of October, having under her convoy 26 sail of merchant ships, destined for the windward islands. As the Sieur de Flotte approached Martinico on the 18th of December, about nine o'clock in the morning, he discovered the British fleet and counted 14 sail of the line: They were however so far distant that he hoped his convoy might have entered the harbour of Fort Royal before the enemy could have come up to interrupt them. Unluckily the wind died away by degrees, while his enemy had a brisk breeze. The Elizabeth of 74 guns, and an English frigate came up near the Aurora, which fired her stern guns, to protect the convoy, principally from the frigate which endeavoured to pass the Aurora. Some balls from the Elizabeth wounded her sails and rigging, but the Sieur de Flotte continued his course, though the wind was unfavorable for gaining Fort Royal.

"About nine o'clock in the morning signals were made along the coasts of Martinico, that a convoy of 26 sail was near and that this convoy was pursued by 14 ships of the line, and a frigate of the enemy. The Marquis de Bouille, Governor General of the colony, immediately gave the necessary orders that the batteries on the coast should make ready for their reception. At two o'clock part of

the convoy, with the Aurora, appeared in full view before Fort Royal, while the batteries on the coast kept up a fire on the van of the British squadron, with as much effect as the distance would allow. Immediately the Sieur de la Mothe Piquet, commander in chief of the King's naval forces at Martinico, made sail with the Annibal, of 74 guns, and was soon after followed by the Vengeur, of 64, commanded by the Chevalier de Reiz, and the Reflexi, by the Sieur Gilbert de Saville, the only ships that were at that time ready to come to sail and engage. The Sieur de la Mothe Piquet made directly for the convoy, in hopes of saving a part of it. With his single ship he fought three of the enemy's ships of the line that had cut off the convoy: He disengaged the frigate Aurora, and with her eight merchant ships which must inevitably have been taken but for this bold action. The two other French ships of the line were not backward in coming to the assistance of the Annibal: They maintained a severe fight against seven of the enemy's line of battle ships, in the road of Fort Royal, between the batteries, which kept up a constant fire, but at a great distance, the English being afraid to venture too far into the Bay, or to approach too near the batteries. Night coming on, the Sieur de la Mothe Piquet, finding there was no possibility of saving the rest of the convoy, the enemy having already boarded them, and that the vessels he had disengaged were safe in the harbour, he returned to Fort Royal with his three ships, and the English put out to sea.

"Eight ships of this convoy were droye ashore on the coast four of these were defended by the batteries against the fire of the English ships, one of which was dismasted; the other four that took refuge in small creeks were burnt by the enemy, but their cargoes were saved. The English having landed part of their force to take these cargoes, were repulsed with loss, several times, by the troops of the King and the militia. It is computed the enemy lost about 60 killed in their boats in these attempts. Of 26 vessels which made up the convoy, 12 were saved, four others were burnt after their cargoes had been taken out, ten fell into the hands of the enemy. The Sieur de Sartine, Minister and Secretary of State in the Marine Department, having given his Majesty an account of these fresh proofs of the bravery and abilities of M. de la Mothe Piquet, his Majesty was pleased to name him, A COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. LOUIS; and as he cannot be formally invested by his Majesty with this dignity till his return, he is in the mean time permitted to wear the decorations proper to it."

MAY 22.

Last Saturday se'night was sent into New London by the privateers Little Cromwell, Sally, and Hawk, a letter of marque ship from Liverpool, mounting 12 carriage guns, laden with dry goods, duck, cordage, and sea coal. She was taken to near New York that the report of the guns were heard in the city; in consequence of which a copper bottomed frigate was dispatched in order to retake her, but getting ashore at Hell Gate, was obliged to return without success.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, dated May 17, 1780.

"This day arrived here, the brig Marquis de la Fayette, Seth Thomas, master, in 21 days from Point Petre Grandierre. The day before he sailed he heard a letter read by a merchant there, which was just received from Basseterre, giving an account of an engagement between the French and British fleets, about 7 leagues to leeward of Dominico, the 19th of April, which lasted about 4 hours, when the British hauled off to the southward. The French fleet afterwards came into Basseterre road, and landed some sick and wounded, and in four hours put to sea again, and stood to the northward; and it was believed they were bound to St. Kitts. They had no transport ships; but had their land forces on board the men of war. No further account was received when Captain Thomas came away."

The Governor of Guadeloupe, upon application of the inhabitants of Point a Petre, which town was nearly consumed by fire on the first of March last, to grant them an exemption of all duties upon the exportation and importation of goods, in order to relieve them in the losses they have sustained, made the following ordinance, viz.

1. A suspension of the poll tax upon the inhabitants of Point a Petre, and the slaves that are not employed in the culture.

2. A suspension of a duty which used to be paid on the dwelling houses and stores in said city; both for those which were preserved from the fire, and for those that will be built anew.

3 and 4. A suspension of a duty of 1 per cent. on the articles which were brought from the country into the town, and the same when they are shipped off, both for France and foreign ports.

5. A suspension of 3 per cent. and of the additional duty of 8 sols per livre on molasses and taffias, which will be exported by the American vessels from Point a Petre.

Capt. Winflow, who arrived here last Saturday, in 22 days from Dominico, confirms the account in our last of there being a severe engagement between the French and English squadrons off that island, on or about the 25th ult. being an eye-witness from the shore. That the Gov. of Dominico went on board the French Admiral, but had not returned in 36 hours after the engagement, when Capt. Winflow failed, consequently could not bring any account which gained the advantage. Capt. Winflow on his passage saw five sail, which he took to be of the line, standing to the east, but whether French, or English he could not discover; two of which however, he plainly saw were dismasted.

The British ministry by the latest accounts are much distressed by the petitions from the country meetings, as well as by their apprehensions of what may be the effects of the committees of correspondence established by the opposition in England. The petition from York was presented by Sir, George Saville, and was signed by 9000 members of that county.

Accounts from the West Indies positively declare, that 1000 of the troops which embarked at New York with General Clinton, had been blown off those seas, and were arrived at St. Lucia.

Saturday last arrived a small prize sloop, with about 40 bushels of salt and a number of sacks of wheat. She was taken in the Bay of Fundy.

The Robuste, British pirate ship, of 74 guns, arrived at Halifax the 17th of April, from Georgia; she, with several small privateers, now lie in that harbour; and two of 10 guns each, at Liverpool, in Nova Scotia. Mr. McLane has arrived at Halifax from Majorbagdadage, where he has resumed the command again, leaving the charge of Penobscot to Lieut. Col. Campbell.

On Sunday 14th inst. died at Brookline, much lamented by his relations and acquaintance, William Thompson, jun. late a Lieut. of marines in the service of this State, in the 20th year of his age, after a long and painful indisposition, occasioned by the fatigue and suffering he underwent in the retreat from Bagdadage, in August last.

A Person who arrived in town last Wednesday, in five days from New-York, informs, that in consequence of the frequent draughts from the forces of that garrison, for the southern expedition, the commander in chief had been obliged to call a great part of the militia from Long-Island to his support.

We have accounts from New-York, by an American who escaped from thence, that there has lately been a hot press in that city, of seamen to man their ships, and it was reported that numbers of Americans had been forced from the prison ships for that purpose.

The printers acknowledge their incapacity of describing the Phenomenon which appeared in this town on Friday last, and shall therefore leave it to astronomers, whose more

particular business it is. They however, would inform those who were not in the contents of it, that on Friday last about 10 o'clock, there came over this town a dark cloud, which continued increasing darker and darker till near one o'clock, when it became so dark that the inhabitants were obliged to quit their business. The darkness continued till near three o'clock when it gradually grew lighter and lighter till the light became as usual. The inhabitants were obliged to dine by the light of the candle. At night it had the same effect on the moon. Such a Phenomenon was never before seen here by the oldest person living. We have already heard of its extent as far as Greenwich, in the State of Rhode Island, and as far as Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, which is about 120 miles.

N E W P O R T, May 20, 1780.

Last night arrived here, Captain Keuben Hamlin, in the Sloop Venus, in 10 days from Wilmington, in North Carolina, with whom came passenger a gentleman belonging to this town, who informs that he saw an officer at Wilmington, who left Charlestown the 24th of April, going express to Virginia, with an account that the enemy, on the 22d of April, made an attack on the town, when they were repulsed, with the loss of 22 killed, and 12 taken prisoners; that we lost a Capt. Moultrie, one other officer and several privates: That on the 23d they made a more furious attack, but were repulsed and pursued some small distance, leaving 300 dead on the ground, besides a number of dead supposed to have been carried off with the wounded: That General Lincoln had 6000 well disciplined troops in Charlestown, in high spirits and well supplied; so that it was not doubted the enemy would soon be expelled South Carolina, especially as a draft was ordered for every third man in South and North Carolina.

Capt. Hamlin, who left Georgetown, in South Carolina, the 28th of April, confirms the above intelligence, and adds, that Gen. Scott, with some Continental troops, was between Georgetown and Charlestown, collecting a large body of militia (who flocked in from all quarters) in order to make a grand push on the enemy's rear, at which time it is supposed General Lincoln from within will fallily out upon their front.

P R O V I D E N C E, May 24, 1780.

On Friday the 19th inst. there fell here a singular and very remarkable darkness which overpread the hemisphere for about four hours. In the morning were showers attended with distant thunder. About half past ten in the forenoon, a darkness came on which by half past twelve was so intense that no common business could be done, and that which was necessary was obliged to be performed by candle light. About half past one it began to go off, but soon returned again and became near as dark as before. About three o'clock in the afternoon the darkness began to go off again and by four the heavens resumed their usual light as in a cloudy day. Opinions are various concerning this extraordinary darkness, however, the unusual, as well as the common appearances in the natural world, ought to lead our thoughts up to the Great Author of Nature, that we may be filled with a reverential awe of his Divine Majesty.

A Correspondent has favored us with the following piece of intelligence: which was received, in a letter from New York, by a General Officer in our army, the 13th inst.

"That a frigate had arrived there in six weeks from England with dispatches for that place, also for General Clinton at Carolina; those for York were orders to turn out the whole of the inhabitants immediately on fatigue, in order to cut a canal across the Island from the North to the East River; likewise to build a fort on the Look Out, on Staten Island, also to sink 20 vessels in the channel, in consequence of a fleet having failed from France, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 10,000 troops under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, who might be expected every hour: That if the dispatches

arrived at Carolina seasonably, and General Clinton had not effected his intentions in reducing that capital, he was to raise the siege, and return to York."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American army, dated May 4, 1780.

"On Thursday we were mustered and inspected by the Baron Stuben. We had likewise the honor of his Excellency's presence. The appearance of the troops, their arms, accoutrements, &c. drew the applause of that great man, who does honor to the name of soldier. The dignity of his manners, the elevation of his sentiments, and the nobility of his soul, speak him the first of characters. Did I ever mention to you an anecdote which respects him? For fear I never did, I'll relate it: His majesty of Prussia wishing to bestow some mark of his esteem on so exalted a character, sent him his picture; underneath were these words: "From the oldest General in Europe, to the greatest General in this World."

Extract of a letter from Morrisstown, May 11.

"The Marquis de la Fayette arrived here yesterday, and was received with every mark of respect due to a person of his rank and dignity. Nothing has yet transpired relative to this his second visit to America."

DIED.] At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. JOHN KIRBY, Merchant.—Mr. GEORGE WHEELER, Housewright, in the 21st year of his age.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A W I L L E is filed before me, by GEORGE W. BABCOCK, commander-of-the-private ship of war called the GENERAL MIFLIN, in behalf of himself and all others concerned therein, alleging that they have lately captured the ship called the GLASGOW, of the burthen of about 300 tons, her appurtenances and cargo, JOHN HARRISON, master, and have brought the same into the port of Providence in said State, for trial and adjudication.

The justice of said capture will be tried at the Maritime Court of said State, to be holden at the State House, in said Providence, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1780, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when and where the owner or owners, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship GLASGOW, her appurtenances and cargo, should not be condemned, agreeable to the prayer of the libellants. JOHN FOSTER,

Judge of said Court.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in North Providence, about the 30th of April last, a middle sized black COW, in pretty good case. The owner, proving his property and paying the charge of her keeping, and of this advertisement, may have her again, by applying to

JESSE WHIPPLE.

North Providence, May 23, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

(Very CHEAP)

T H E snow WOLF, of about 110 tons burthen, as she now lies at Stonington harbour, in Connecticut. She is well found with sails, rigging, &c. and a prime sailer; has a very high waist, was pierced for 16 guns, and was fitted out a privateer from Antigua last summer. For particulars apply to the subscriber, at Stonington.

PELEG BROWN.

May 17, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

A F A R M, in Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, on the main road from Worcester, to New London, containing 614 acres, with a good two story dwelling house, well furnished, a barn, corn crib, and other out houses, also a saw mill thereon standing. The farm consists of excellent mowing, pasturing, and wood land, and a good orchard, the whole under good improvement. The terms of pay will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Norwich.

JOSEPH TYLER.

Norwich, May 17, 1780.

From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE.  
THE BEGGAR.

**P**ITY the sorrows of a poor old man,  
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest  
[span,  
Whose trembling limbs has brought him to  
your door;  
Give him relief and heaven will bless your  
store.

Those tatter'd rags my poverty bespeak,  
And hoary locks proclaim my length of years,  
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,  
Has been the channel to a stream of tears!  
Your house erected on the rising ground,  
With tempting aspect drew me from the road,  
For plenty there a residence has found,  
And grandeur a magnificent abode.  
Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor,  
Who begging for a morsel of your bread;  
A pamper'd menial thrust me from your door,  
To seek some shelter in a humbler shed.  
A little farm was my parental lot,  
Where like the lark, I hail'd the sprightly  
morn,

Till at last oppression drove me from my cot,  
My cattle died, and blasted was my corn.  
My daughter once the comfort of my age;  
Lur'd by a villain, left her native home!  
E're now abandon'd in the world's wide range,  
Alone dormant in society to roam.  
My tender wife sweet soother of my care;  
Struck with sad anguish, at the stern decree,  
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to despair;  
And left the world in wretchedness to me.

#### MONTEGO-BAY (Jamaica) Feb. 16.

We are extremely sorry that occasion is given us to acquaint our readers with the following disastrous fate of the shipping that were in the harbour during the late storm. On Tuesday evening about 11 o'clock, we were threatened with a gale of wind from the N. W. which continued to blow with increasing violence excited such a prodigious swell of the sea that early on Wednesday morning the vessels were utterly unable to support it, and gradually began to give way, in spite of every effort for their preservation. That evening the whole harbour was covered with the wrecks of the different vessels, for neither ship nor boat has escaped the undistinguished destruction; most happy for us, we have not to add a list of souls who have perished, fortunately no lives were lost, owing most probably to the fury of the storm being exerted in the height of day. The houses that were situated near the beach have suffered considerably, one in particular was entirely driven down by a shallow beating against it, and many others are much damaged by the sand and waves, which in a manner tore them from their foundations. The wharff (late Forbes's) is entirely unplanked and several of the piles forced from their hold. The channel from the creek is almost totally choked up, and in fact, on every side an affecting scene of desolation is presented to the view. The eldest person living remembers not an instance of such a storm happening at this season of the year. We cannot, however, help remarking, that some unforeseen change in the atmosphere was strongly indicated by an extraordinary alteration both in the barometer and thermometer a day or two preceding the gale; how far an attention to such alterations in future may be the means of our endeavouring to guard against such threatening danger, is a question we leave to the determination of others.

Twenty seven vessels, eleven of which were square rigged, four schooners, three large sloops, and the rest smaller craft, all bearing canvas, are either bilged or beat to pieces, and what is much to be feared, not one of them will ever be fit for sea again.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
In CONGRESS, May 5, 1780.  
Resolved, That the present rate of postage be doubled:

That all masters of packets, and other vessels in the Continental service, be and they are hereby required to lodge whatever letters they bring from abroad, in the Post Office nearest to the post where

they shall arrive, and immediately after their arrival.

Extract from the minutes:

CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.

General POST-OFFICE, May 8, 1780.

Half a dollar will be paid for each letter delivered at the Post Office, from on board any merchant vessel.

[The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above in their respective papers.]

CHATHAM (N. Jersey) May 16.

It is said that Capt. Paul Jones, with a squadron of eight sail, is cruising off Sandy Hook; and that on Thursday last he chased the Galatea frigate and a Jamaica man within the Hook.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward,

**A** Loan Office CERTIFICATE, for FIVE HUNDRED Dollars, No. 4235 signed by Joseph Clarke, Esq; as Commissioner of the United States Loan Office in the State of Rhode Island, dated and issued November 19, 1778, and then taken out in the name of Jonathan Marsh, the property of the orphan heirs of Bar. Daniel Marsh, of Providence, deceased, was STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday the 10th of February last, who was possessed of the same as administrator of the estate of said Daniel Marsh. As the payment of this Certificate is stopped at the Loan Office it can only benefit the lawful owners: It is therefore requested in case the same hath been paid that the person who now has it in possession will give immediate information thereof to the subscriber, and should the same be offered for sale or in payment that notice thereof may be given to the subscriber who will pay the above reward, and all necessary charges to any person who will inform him of the first person who hath or shall pass the said Certificate after the said 10th day of February last.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Providence, May 6, 1780.

*Speedily will be Published,*

(Provided suitable Encouragement be given)

An elegant Edition of Dr. WATTS'S

Psalms and Hymns.

It will be printed with a good type, on fine white paper, manufactured on purpose for this work; and each book will contain about Six Hundred pages, neatly bound.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR, paid in country produce, at the old rate, TWO DOLLARS, in silver, or EIGHTY DOLLARS, in Continental Bills; one half to be paid on subscribing, the other half on delivery of the books.

Large Allowance will be made to those who subscribe for a Number.

Subscriptions for this work are thankfully received by BENNETT WHEELER, the Publisher, at his Office on the west Side of the Great Bridge; by Mr. HENRY BARBER, Printer, at Newport; and by all those Gentlemen who take in subscriptions for the AMERICAN JOURNAL.

**R A G S.**

**S**IX Shillings per Pound will be given for clean Linen, Cotton, or Cotton and Linen RAGS, of any Quality, and a proportionable Price for old SAIL-CLOTH, by the Subscriber, at the Paper Mill.

JOHN OLNEY WATERMAN.  
Providence, May 12, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1780.  
**T**HE Managers of the United States Lottery acquaint the public, that they have completed the drawing of the Third Class, and are now preparing the Prize List, which will be published as soon as possible.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND NOW SELLING,

By the PRINTER hereof,  
(Price THIRTY DOLLARS)

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Published according to a Resolution of Congress, by THEIR COMMITTEE; for the Consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the Conduct of the opposed Parties, and the several Consequences which have flowed from it.

The SECOND EDITION.

This valuable Book contains the following, among other interesting Matters:

**T**HE Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of America, in October 1774: The Non importation Agreement: Letter from Congress to General Gage, October, 11, 1774, concerning the Province (now State) of Massachusetts Bay: Resolves of Congress concerning the Province (now State) of New York: Declaration by Congress of the 8th of July, 1775: Petition of Congress to the King of Great Britain, of July 8, 1777: Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of Great Britain: Recommendation of Congress to the Inhabitants of the different Colonies (now States) to erect new Governments: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: Resolutions of Congress concerning Proposals for Peace with Great Britain: Report of the Committee appointed to meet Lord Howe, as a Commissioner, on the Part of Great Britain, to negotiate a Peace with America: Draught of two Bills brought into the British Parliament, one declaring the Intentions of the said Parliament concerning Taxation; the other empowering the British King to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Americans: Report of the Committee on said Bills: Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of America, of May 8, 1778: Letters from Lord Howe, and General Clinton to Congress: Answers: Letters from the British Commissioners to Congress: Answers: Representation of the British Commissioners concerning the Convention of Saratoga: Resolution of Congress thereon: Letter from General Clinton on the same Subject: Manifesto and Proclamation by the British Commissioners: Manifesto by Congress, &c. &c.

N. B. It is absolutely necessary that every Inhabitant of these United States should be possessed of this valuable Tract, in Order that "they may, as the Writers elegantly express themselves, "at a single Glance, look over the Ground they have trodden, during the present Contest."

## TREASURY OFFICE.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1780.

**O**rdereD, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expediture of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES LEE, Sec'y.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL,

## AND

### GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 31, 1786.

"A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage." CATO.

**L O N D O N,** January 6.  
H. E. French, Ambassador at the Hague has notified the King his majesty's intention of marching an army to the relief of Holland, in case of an attack from Hanover.

It is confidently said, that a commission has passed the great seal and is gone to Sir Joseph Yorke, to enable him to open a treaty with any Agents, Commissioners or Ambassadors, from the American Congress.

January 18. The following article is copied from a letter received from a house of the first credit at Hamburg: "Should a war break out in Germany, it is confidently said a certain Prince will bring into the field 240,000 men, divided into three armies of 80,000 men each.

At a numerous meeting of the nobility, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Wilts, on Tuesday last at the Devizes, a petition (the same as that from the county of York) was approved of, and agreed to; after which a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday in Easter week next ensuing, at the Devizes.

Patents are preparing to create the Earls of Shannon, Tyrone, and Ely, Dukes; and for advancing six other Earls of Ireland to be Marquises, six Viscounts to be Earls, twelve Barons to be Viscounts, and eight Commoners to be Barons.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A,** May 13.  
On Monday last arrived an express from Newbern, in North Carolina, and brings accounts as late as the 15th ult. from Charlestown, when that town was still safe, though the enemy were making all the advances in their power.

By a gentleman in 9 weeks from Europe we learn, that the Portuguese are working with the utmost diligence on their navy, in fitting it for sea, and it was generally believed, that in the spring they would take part with France and Spain.

A gentleman from New-York says, that an express vessel was sent to Charlestown in a few hours after the arrival of Capt. Montague. And from the appearance of people in government, it is thought they had received disagreeable intelligence. By some it was reported that a French and Spanish fleet was expected on the coast, that the enterprize against Charlestown was to be abandoned, and the British army and fleet would be again confined to the city of New-York and its dependencies.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina, dated April 17.

"We learn that on Friday morning the enemy surprised our horse, and that they had advanced near Strawberry Ferry; our loss was about 20 men, and 30 horses; General Huger, who commanded the horse, has not come in, but it is said he escaped."

Extract of a letter from Morrisstown.

"From New York we learn, that the Galatea, Iris and Delight frigates, had put into that harbour, said to be driven in by Paul

Jones, who was reported to be off the coast with two ships of 44 guns, several frigates, and a number of small vessels. A field day of the Refugees, was ordered, and as many men as were wanted of them were impressed to man the British frigates, and the Rufel, of 74 guns, which was soon done, with a few negroes to help out."

May 16. Yesterday the Marquis de la Fayette arrived from head quarters.

In Congress, Wednesday, March 7, 1786. Resolved, That any interest the United States may have in the capture of the brigantine Betsy, by the sloop Argo, Silas Talbot, Commander, be relinquished to the said Captain Talbot, and the officers, seamen and marines under his command at the time of capture.

**N E W L O N D O N,** May 19.  
Saturday last arrived a flag of truce from New-York, with 110 Americans, sent from the prison ship there for exchange.

A gentleman who came in the above flag, informs, that three days before they sailed from New-York, a frigate arrived there from England, with dispatches, but the contents had not transpired; that she tarried only 24 hours, and then sailed for Carolina.

We learn from New-York, that they are under so much fear of a visit from our allies that they have laden 20 large ships with stone, ready to sink in the channel way at Sandy Hook, on the shortest notice of a fleet appearing to attack them.

By a gentleman from Bermuda we learn, that an epidemical sickness, brought there by British invalid soldiers from Georgia, has raged to so great a degree in that island, as that 740 of the inhabitants have died within the last three months.

**H A R T F O R D,** May 16.  
Last Thursday being the annual General Election of the Governor and Company of this State, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz. His Excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Governor. Hon. MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq; Dep. Governor. Jabez Hamlin, Eliphalet Dyer, Jabez Huntington, William Pitkin, Roger Sherman, Abraham Davenport, Joseph Spencer, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel Huntington, Richard Law, Titus Hosmer, and Oliver Ellsworth, Esquires, Assistants. Samuel Huntington, Oliver Ellsworth, Titus Hosmer, Jesse Root, Richard Law, Oliver Wolcott, and Andrew Adams, Esquires, Delegates to Congress.

From the WESTMINSTER COURANT.

**A N A P O L O G U E.**  
A CERTAIN Farmer had thirteen sons: He took very little care of their education. However as they were of an excellent disposition, and of a good constitution, they soon acquired the perfection of bodily strength, as well as understanding, so that their father apprehended he could derive considerable advantages from their labour for the improvement of his farm, and for the discharge of his debts; for he had been very extravagant in his youth. However, as he

was of an indolent disposition, he put the concerns of his family under the care of stewards.

These stewards imposed difficult labours upon the children and loaded them with heavy burthens. The children performed their business with alacrity. The stewards advised the farmer to increase their labours and their burthens; by which means the children were beat to the ground, and almost harrassed to death. However, they obeyed. The stewards laughed to see them fainting and ready to perish; yet every day imposed more painful tasks, so that the sons began to complain to their father. But he redoubled their burthens. They implored his pity; they humbled themselves even to his stewards. Their complaints and submissions were neglected. The house was filled with desolation, and resounded with the cries of the oppressed. The father shut his eyes and stopped his ears. The complaints continued; the father was exasperated against them as if they had been criminals. The stewards presented him a stick, with which he attempted to beat his sons. Whereupon they threw down their burthens, and parted from such an unjust and barbarous father, in order to settle thirteen different farms. Their father armed his numerous stewards, servants and slaves, with intent to destroy them. But, though he used fire and sword, they made strenuous resistance. They were supported by the good people of the neighbourhood. They continued intimately united, both among themselves and with their friends. They managed their affairs with economy and prudence. By which means they became wealthy and powerful, and acquired the esteem and confidence of all their acquaintances.

To be S O L D,  
A F A R M, in Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, on the main road from Worcester, to New London, containing 614 acres, with a good two story dwelling house, well finished, a barn, corn crib, and other out houses, also a saw mill thereon standing. The farm consists of excellent mowing, pasturing, and wood land, and a good orchard, the whole under good improvement. The terms of pay will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Norwich.

J O S E P H T Y L E R.  
Norwich, May 27, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,  
(Very C H E A P)  
T H E snow W O L F, of about 110 tons burthen, as the snow lies at Stonington harbour, in Connecticut. She is well found with sails, rigging, &c. and a prime sailer; has a very high waist, was pierced for 16 guns, and was fitted out a privateer from Antigua last summer. For particulars apply to the subscriber, at Stonington.  
P E L E G B R O W N.  
May 17, 1780.

PETERSBURG (Russia) Jan. 20, 1783.

A supplement to the Geographical Calendar of this city, announces the appearance of a Comet in the course of this year and the next; according to the table of Professor LUNELL, which indicates the degrees of longitude and latitude through which it will pass in the heavens, it will be visible from the month of May, 1780, to the end of April, 1781. If this calculation be exact, we shall have all that time to see and observe it.

BRESE (France) March 1.

The success of a good administration is to inspire confidence in the people. It is an inexhaustible treasure, which yields continually new resources to a State. From the moment that an edict for a new loan was published, so great sums were brought to the Royal Treasury, that the loan was soon completed. Last month 30 millions were received. M. Neckar had notified, that when once the books were closed, no consideration whatever would induce him to receive any further sums.

The King has directed that all the rights and property of the inhabitants of Grenada, British, as well as French, shall be preserved entire, and has established the forms, &c. of administering justice in that island.

LONDON.

Jan. 29. A celebrated writer, Abbe Raynal, says, "When I see Monarchs and Emperors furiously attacking and waging war against each other, with all their debts, with their public funds and revenues already deeply mortgaged, it seems to me as if I saw men fighting with clubs in a china shop."

The King of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the Court of London, which is, that "He cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great Britain and the House of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by some of the belligerent powers." The answer of the Empress of Russia, is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

Feb. 7. There cannot longer be any doubt of the intention of their High Mightinesses respecting England, if we consider but for a moment their conduct: Upon Sir Joseph Yorke's application for ratifying some conditions which they had engaged to perform to this kingdom, as the ally of Holland, they have not yet thought proper to conform to the demand. They have suffered their ships to assist our enemies with copper and other materials necessary for carrying on the war successfully against us; whilst on the other hand, we find them submissively complying with every request of Spain, and laying heavy fines on such masters of vessels as shall even attempt to aid our garrison at Gibraltar; hence Count Welden's not appearing at Court for several days, is considered not as a corporal, but political indisposition.

A private letter from Berlin says, his Prussian Majesty has given orders for several thousands of his best troops to be kept in constant exercise, as they will be wanted for actual service early in the spring.

They write from Cadiz, that six transports, under convoy of two men of war, are sailed from that port, with three battalions of Spanish troops on board, bound to Mexico.

The last letters from Hanover mention a report prevailing there, that the French are mediating a plan for invading the electorate early in the spring, for which purpose, their troops in Alsace and Lorraine had been considerably reinforced; that all possible precautions were taken to give them a warm reception.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of the Treasury for laying a tax on all places of public diversion throughout the kingdom, to answer in part the emergencies of government.

A letter from Paris says, "Orders have been sent to Toulon to stop the departure of a squadron at that port, and now ready and under sailing orders, till the return of a courier from the port of Madrid, who is going thither with some very singular and interesting dispatches.

Several government manoeuvres have been

employed in France, to coax the arms out of the hands of the allied troops; but their uniform answer has been, "That they will continue to defend their rights as freemen and Irishmen, against all the exertions of their Kingdom whatever." The fact is, they think their parliament, like the good will of our minister towards them, is best kept aloft by the bayonet at their backs, and they are not likely to disembody, till every idea of what they define to be their constitutional rights, are restored to them.

A war with Holland begins to be seriously apprehended.

Directions are sent over to Lord Buckingham, to take every means possible for carrying a bill for permitting the Papists the use of arms, through the Irish parliament.

Administration have written letters to the counties of Scotland, which wanted arms, that they will get them, and be allowed to raise troops, which are not to be marched out of their respective counties, except in cases of actual invasion, provided that government appoints all the officers. It remains to be seen, whether the counties agree to this proposal, or a national militia upon the same footing as England.

Feb. 1. On Saturday General Prescott arrived at Lord George Germain's office with dispatches for government from New York.

Newcastle, Jan. 22. In the course of last year 3000 ships were cleared in the Custom house here, including their repeated voyages, viz. 3670 coastwise, and 230 to foreign ports; which number falls short of the year 1778 upwards of 5000, and the year 1777 upwards of 900 ships.

BOSTON, May 29.

Captain Joseph Atkins of Newbury Port, bound from Martinico to Newbury, was taken the 24th of December last, by the Sterling Castle, of 64 guns, Robert Carter, commander. Capt. Atkins informs, that there were about 100 American prisoners taken out of Barbadoes gaol, and distributed on board the different men of war. That on board the Sterling Castle, they were asked if they would enter, and they to a man said would not; they had time given them to think of entering until the next morning, when being called on again, they still refused; the first who refused, was tied up, and received two dozen; the second, third and fourth the same, and then turned over to the boatswain to do duty: The fifth seeing it in vain to persist, complied, as likewise did the rest, to the number of about ten.

The following is the best account of the late naval engagement in the West Indies, that we are able to obtain, viz. That the French fleet consisted of 24 ships if the line, and the English 22 or 23; that the action lasted three glasses; when the English having the wind, made off; that the French came off Gaudaloupe the 18th ult. landed their wounded, and immediately put to sea in pursuit of the English; but hearing they were gone into St. Lucia, they returned to Basseterre, sent in a sloop of war, which anchored, while they sent to Point Peire for the harbour master, who was pilot for the English islands. On the 22d they left Gaudaloupe, supposed to be bound to Barbados. In the engagement the French fleet had on board the Generals of Martinico and Dominico, with 6000 troops.

The southern post informs, that a packet from London, bound to New York, mounting 22 9 pounders copper bottom, was drove ashore near the Hook the beginning of last week, by three American privateers. All the hands got ashore and the enemy saved the packet.

Captain Haddock, who arrived here yesterday in 10 days from Alexandria, in Virginia, advises that the day before he came away, the post arrived from South Carolina, with an account that the enemy had made an assault on that place, but were repulsed with great loss; and that South Carolina was safe on the 11th instant.

Another embarkation, consisting of about

2000 Hessian troops to take place at New York, last Wednesday, (yesterday, and, said, "was there said for the eastward, supposed by some to be bound for Quebec," and by others for England, as it was said the Prince of Hesse had made a demand of the troops he furnished the British tyrant with, whose time of service has been up near a twelve month.

Capt. Haddock on his passage fell in with about 55 sail of vessels, supposed to be there above fleet, and was chased by two convoys, till he ran out of sight.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.

Monday last arrived here from a short cruise, the privateer sloop Argo, Capt. Talbot.

Late advices from the westward mention, that the Empress of Russia had absolutely refused to assist Great Britain, during the present contest with America, either with ships or troops.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated

May 3.

The Hancock, in company with the brig Holker, of Philadelphia, and a small schooner, belonging to Connecticut River, has captured a ship from Barbadoes, bound to New-York, with upwards of 400 hogheads of Rum, some Cocoa, Cotton, &c. and sent her to Philadelphia. The ship mounted 16 six pounders, and had 60 men.

Capt. Champlin has just arrived here, in 17 days from Point Peire, Gaudaloupe. He reports, as do several other masters of vessels, passengers with him, that the French had much the best in the late action off Dominico on the 16th ult. one of the English 90 gun ships lost her foremast, and several others were much disabled. The French fleet kept the sea, and the English put back to St. Lucia. The French landed their sick and wounded at Basseterre, Gaudaloupe; they had 6000 troops on board. The 18th they were seen to windward of Gaudaloupe, said to be bound to attack Barbadoes. Such of the British fleet as were able to put to sea again were on the 30th sent to leeward of Martinico."

MARRIED.] Mr. CYPRIAN STERLING, to Miss POLLY RUSSELL, daughter of Mr. JOSEPH RUSSELL.

DIED.] Mr. CHARLES STEVENS, Mr. TRAYER, Miss BETSEY WILKINSON, daughter of DAVID WILKINSON, Esq.

STRAYED, from the pasture of the subscriber, Friday last, a red Mare, about 8 years old, with a white face and four white feet. Said mare was seen near the great bridge, in this town, on Friday. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber, or secure her so that she may be had again, shall receive a handsome reward, and I charged paid by,

SAMUEL BAGLEY.

Providence, May 30, 1780.

A FEW bushels of roughskin POTATOES, to be sold, Enquire of the printer hereof.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber in North Providence, about the 30th of April last, a middle sized black COW, in pretty good life. The owner, proving his property and paying the charge of her keeping, and of this advertisement, may have her again, by applying to,

JESSE WHIPPLE.

North Providence, May 23, 1780.

Will cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Rehoboth.

THE famous horse STERLING, belonging to Thomas Drew, of Halifax, for three silver dollars per week, or five ditto for the season. STERLING is a bright bay, full three quarters blooded, 16 hands high; for beauty of shape, activity and courage equal to any on the Continent.

WILLIAM SARTON.

Rehoboth, May 5, 1780.

It is now five years since the Siberian wheat was first introduced in this country. Its amazing increase has answered the expectations of the most sanguine among us. And although the seed raised here, has been sown four years successively, it still appears to be the same, and has not in any measure degenerated. From whence it may reasonably be inferred that our soil and climate are happily adapted by the Great Author of Nature to the cultivation of it. But although it will not degenerate, yet it may be adulterated with the base alloy of other grain. And it is obvious already, that some grains of rye, barley, and oats, have got mixed with it. But as these grains are distinguishable to the eye, they may with care be separated before the seed is sown, or be pulled up after the grain is eared out. The greatest danger therefore is, of getting mixed with the common summer wheat; and as this cannot be easily distinguished by sight, the evil cannot well be remedied. But should there even be a mixture of this sort, the superior increase of the Siberian would I think in a few years totally eradicate it. But however this may be, no prudent man would chuse to rigue the experiment, but on the contrary would endeavour by every possible means to keep his seed pure. In order to this, I would recommend it to my countrymen to prepare a small piece of ground at some distance from every kind of English grain, to prevent a mixture of the Farina, and then sow the wheat designed for seed the next year. After it is eared out or headed, but before it blossoms, a careful hand should walk through it, and pull out every stalk of other grain. And the like care should be taken at threshing to keep it pure from every mixture.

It is found by experience, that the increase of this grain varies according to the strength of the soil, and the degree of culture bestowed upon it, from twelve to sixty or seventy fold. It has been generally supposed that it should be sown early in the month of April, as we are liable to summer droughts; but it has turned out very well sown even as late as the 20th of May. In a light dry soil it ought to be sown early, perhaps by the middle of April, but in a cold and wet one, I think it would answer best a month later.

I would propose it by way of experiment to those who are fond of making improvements in husbandry, to sow some when as late as the first of June old stile. My reason for imagining that it may answer as well sown at that time, is that Siberia, the country from whence the seed was originally brought, lies so far northward, that the summers are extremely short; and consequently vegetation must be very quick. Now from June to September vegetation is very quick with us, I imagine therefore that this wheat being sown the first of June old stile, would be fit to reap as soon within a fortnight or three weeks, as that sown the middle of April.

And should it be found upon trial to yield a good crop, several advantages would arise from sowing it late. First, the ground might be much better prepared by twice ploughing; the first time early in May, when the weeds have begun to spring; and again at sowing. By this means the weeds will be in a great measure destroyed. I would recommend ploughing the seed in, when it is sown as late as June (unless the ground is very full of rocks) because the influence of the sun being very great at that time, if there happens to be but little rain, the surface of the ground may be too dry to produce vegetation; and on the other hand, no danger can arise from the seed being too deep at that late season. Another advantage that would arise from sowing in June is, that farmers have generally got through planting, and of course have more leisure to prepare their ground well. I have mentioned ploughing twice, but three times would be much better. Again, if the farmer sows some early and some late, he will not be so much hurried at harvest, as if he sowed all together. And lastly, if there should be an early drought, what he sowed first might be pinched, but he might have a tolerable crop from his last sowing.

A bushel of seed is full enough to sow an acre, and when the soil is very strong and well prepared,

even less might answer as well. By an acre I do not mean a day's ploughing, which commonly falls very short of that quantity, but 160 square rods. For unless some attention is paid to the bigness of the field, many will sow it too thick. It has been computed that there are six hundred and fourteen thousand grains of wheat in a bushel. Now if every grain sowed upon an acre was placed exactly at four inches distance, the acre would contain but four hundred and five thousand seeds, which is less than two thirds of a bushel. This would be thick enough if they could be so placed, and every grain come up. But as no hand can scatter so exactly, and as there are some false seeds, and vermin will destroy some, a bushel may answer better.

Almost all writers upon husbandry have recommended the sowing said wheat in "drills"; but they differ widely as to the length of time necessary. Some have proposed only four hours and some as long as forty; these are the extremes. I would propose the making a drill strong enough to bear an egg, and to steep the seed in it one night or twelve hours, then spread it upon a clean floor, and sift shifts over it (sifted lime if so be had might answer better) sweeping it up and down till each grain has a coating upon it, when they will no longer stick together. This will in a great measure keep vermin from destroying the seed, and also prevent the seed from smutting.

If any of the foregoing hints should be found serviceable, my end in writing will be answered.

#### AGRICOLÆ.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have seen the directions which were sent with this seed from England, by one of the greatest husbandmen there. They are as follow. "He steep it from twelve to twenty four hours in pickle strong enough to bear an egg half out of water, then draws it off, and while it is wet, he throws some sifted lime over it, and mixes it together in this manner it lies from twelve to twenty four hours, and then he sows it."

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

**A** LIBEL is filed before me, by **GEORGE W. BABCOCK**, commander of the private ship of war called the **GENERAL MIFFLIN**, in behalf of himself and all others concerned therein, alleging that they have lately captured the ship called the **GLASGOW**, of the burthen of about 300 tons, her apparences and cargo, **JOHN HARRISON**, master, and have brought the same into the port of Providence in said State, for trial and adjudication.

The justice of said capture will be tried at the Maritime Court of said State, to be holden at the State House, in said Providence, on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1780, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when and where the owner or owners, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship **GLASGOW**, her apparences and cargo, should not be condemned, agreeable to the prayer of the libellants.

**JOHN FOSTER**,

Judge of said Court.

#### Speedily will be Published,

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Large Allowance will be made to those who subscribe for a Number.

Subscriptions for this work are thankfully received by **BENNETT WHEELER**, the Publisher, at his Office on the west Side of the Great Bridge; by **MR. HENRY BARBER**, Printer, at Newport; and by all those Gentlemen who take in subscriptions for the **AMERICAN JOURNAL**.

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**T**HE Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of America, in October 1774.

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Resolves of Congress concerning the Province (now State) of New York.

Declaration by Congress of the 8th of July, 1775.

Petition of Congress to the King of Great Britain, of July 8, 1777.

Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of Great Britain.

Recommendation of Congress to the Inhabitants of the different Colonies (now States) to create new Governments.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Resolutions of Congress concerning Proposals for Peace with Great Britain.

Report of the Committee appointed to meet Lord Howe, as a Commissioner, on the Part of Great Britain, to negotiate a Peace with America.

Draught of two Bills brought into the British Parliament, one declaring the Intentions of the said Parliament concerning Taxation, the other empowering the British King to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Americans.

Report of the Committee on said Bills: Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of America, of May 8, 1778.

Letters from Lord Howe and General Clinton to Congress: Answers: Letters from the British Commissioners to Congress: Answers: Representation of the British Commissioners concerning the Convention of Saratoga.

Resolution of Congress thereon: Letter from General Clinton on the same Subject: Manifesto and Proclamation by the British Commissioners: Manifesto by Congress, &c.

N. B. It is absolutely necessary that every Inhabitant of these United States should be possessed of this valuable Treat, in Order that "they may, as the Writers elegantly express themselves, "at a single Glance, look over the Ground they have trodden, during the present Contest."

May 29, 1780.

—Messieurs PRINTERS,

As the darkness which happened on last Friday was unusual, and to many people surprising it will no doubt gratify the public to have the observations which have been made in various parts communicated; in this way we may learn the extent, and perhaps ascertain the cause of so remarkable a phenomenon. With these views I send you the enclosed.

THE observations from the first coming on of the darkness, to 4 o'clock, P. M. were made by several gentlemen of liberal education, at the house of the Rev. Mr. CUTLER, of Ipswich Hamlet. There are some things worth noticing before and after this time. The hemisphere for some time had been obscured with smok and vapour, so that the Sun and Moon appeared unusually red. On Thursday afternoon and in the evening, a thick cloud lay along at the south and south west, the wind small. Friday morning early the Sun appeared red, as it had done for several days before, the wind about south west, a light breeze, and the clouds from the south west came over between eight and nine o'clock, the Sun was quite shut in and it began to shower, the clouds continuing to rise from the south west, and thicken. From the thickness of the clouds, and the confusion which attended their motions, we expected a violent gust of wind and rain, the wind however, near the earth, continued small, and it rained but little. About eleven o'clock the darkness was such as to demand our attention, and put us upon making observations. At half past eleven, in a room with three windows, 24 panes each, all open towards the south east and south, large print could not be read by persons of good eyes. About twelve o'clock the windows being still open, a candle cast a shade so well defined on the wall, as that profiles were taken with as much ease as they could have been in the night. About one o'clock a glin of light which had continued till this time in the east, shut in, and the darkness was greater than it had been for any time before. Between one and two o'clock the wind from the W. freshened a little, and the glin appeared in that quarter. We dined at two the windows all open, and two candles burning on the table. In the time of the greatest darkness some of the dung hill fowls went to their roost: Cocks crowed in answer to one another as they commonly do in the night: Woodcocks, which are night birds, whistled as they do only in the dark: Frogs peeped; In short, there was the appearance of mid-night at noon day. About three o'clock the light in the west increased, the motion of the clouds more quick, their colour higher and more brassy than at any time before: There appeared to be quick flashes or corrufcations, not unlike the aurora borealis. Between three and four o'clock we were out and perceived a strong footy smell, some of the company were confident a chimney in the neighbourhood must be burning, others conjectured the smell was more like that of burnt leaves. About half past four our company which had past an unexpected night very cheerfully together broke up. I will now give you what I noticed afterwards. I found the people at the tavern near by much agitated, among other things which gave them surprize, they mentioned the strange appearance and smell of the rain water, which they had saved in tubs; upon examining the water I found a light scum over it, which rubbing between my thumb and finger, I found to be nothing but the black ashes of burnt leaves, the water gave the same strong footy smell which we had observed in the air; and confirmed me in my opinion, that the smell mentioned above was occasioned by the smok, or very small particles of burnt leaves, which had obscured the hemisphere for several days past, and were now brought down by the rain: The appearance last mentioned served to corroborate the hypothesis on which we had endeavoured to account for this unusual darkness. The vast body of

smok from the woods which had been burning for many days, mixing with the common exhalations from the earth and water, and condensed by the action of winds from opposite points, may perhaps be sufficient causes to produce the surprizing darkness.

The wind in the evening passed round further north where a black cloud lay, and gave us reason to expect a sudden gust from that quarter: The wind brought that body of smok and vapour over us in the evening (at Salem) and perhaps it never was darker since the children of Israel left the house of bondage. This gross darkness held till about one o'clock, although the Moon had full set but the day before.

Between one and two, the wind freshened up at north east, and drove the smok and clouds away which had given distress to thousands, and alarmed the brute creation.

May 29, 1780.

V. I. A. T. O. R.

From a British MAGAZINE, for 1762.

DETROIT (America) Oct. 19, 1762.

THIS day, being the 19th instant, we had almost total darkness for most of the day.

"I got up at day break; about ten minutes after, I observed it was no brighter than before, the darkness continued until nine o'clock, when it cleared up a little; we then for a quarter of an hour saw the sun, which appeared as red as blood, and about three times as large as usual. All this time the air (which was very dense) was of a dirty yellowish green colour; I was obliged to light candles to see to dine at one o'clock, notwithstanding the table was placed by two large windows. About three, the darkness grew more horrible, and augmented until half an hour past three, when the wind breezed up from the S. W. and brought on some drops of rain, or rather sulphur and dirt; for it appeared more like the latter than the former, both in smell and quality. I took a leaf of clean paper, and held out in the rain, which rendered it black, whenever the drops fell upon it; but when held near the fire, turned to a yellow colour, and when burned, it fizz'd on the paper like wet powder.

"During this shower, the air was almost suffocated, with a strong sulphurous smell; it cleared up a little after the rain. There were various conjectures about this natural incident.

"I think it most probable to be occasioned by the eruption of some volcano, or subterraneous fire, whereby the sulphurous matter might have been emitted in the air, and contained therein, until meeting with some watry clouds, it had fallen with the rain."

From the Boston GAZETTE, Jan. 3, 1763. WILMINGTON (Philad.) Dec. 17, 1762.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his relation here, dated at Fort Detroit, October 26, 1762.

THIS settlement is about 15 miles long (the land extraordinary good) and the people might live very happy were they industrious; but instead of cultivating the land, they pay a most exorbitant price for almost all the necessaries of life, and only carry on a little dirty trade with the Indians.

"The 19th of this month was the most extraordinary dark day, perhaps ever seen in the world. At rising in the morning it was scarce lighter than at day break, and so continued till about 12 o'clock, the air being very full of smok accompanied with a strong smell, as of wood, straw, and other combustibles, when burning. At half an hour after one it was so dark, that we were obliged to light candles to dine by: At this time it rained little, with which fell a great quantity of black particles, like ashes, as it turned every thing it fell upon black, even the river which is twice as wide as Christiansa, was covered with black froth, which when scummed off the surface, resembled the lather of soap, with this difference, that it was (and as

black as ink) more greasy. At seven in the evening the air was more clear, and disagreeable (smell) was now almost gone. We have been since informed, by people who were 20 miles from hence that day, that the darkness, rain and smell was the same with them."

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Taken, of the British army in America.

	Kil.	Wou.	Tak.
Lexington and Concord,	43	70	
Bunker Hill,	746	1150	
Ticonderoga, St. John's, and Quebec,	61	110	350
The Lake by Gen. Arnold,	53	64	
Sullivan's Island,	191	260	
The Cedars (Canada)	40	70	
Norfolk (Virginia)	129	175	40
Different actions on Long Island,	840	1660	165
Haerlem and Hell Gate,	236	175	49
Time of landing at New York,	57	100	
White Plains,	450	470	270
Fort Washington,	900	1500	
Fort Lee,	20	35	
Trenton,	35	60	948
Princeton,	74	100	
Belton Road, by Capt. Hardings,	52	20	750
In different transports,			390
Danbury,	260	430	390
Iron Hill, near Ek,	59	80	20
Brandywine,	800	1170	
Reading Road, by Gen. Maxwell,	40	60	
Staten Island, by Gen. Sullivan,	9	150	278
Bennington,	900	1300	300
Fort Montgomery, by Brig. Gen. Clinton,	500	700	
Fort Mifflin,	320	53	84
Gen. Burgoyne's army,	2020	1120	5572
	8900	11008	9110

Mr. WHEELER, By inserting the following Lines in your useful Journal, you'll gratify the Desire of many of your Readers, and oblige your sincere Friend, Situate, May, 1780. A. B.

To the CHRISTIAN READER.

WHEN glorious Angel did appear,  
Telling the birth of Christ;  
The shepherds they were struck with fear,  
To see the shining guest.  
Although they brought such joyful news,  
The shepherd's heard them sing;  
In David's city's born to day,  
A saviour, Christ your King.  
And when the Jews did crucify  
This Lord of Life complete;  
An awful darkness veil'd the sky,  
And prophets walk'd their streets;  
But now we'll come still nearer home,  
And tell of what we've seen;  
The token of that dreadful day  
When Christ shall come again:  
We saw the heaven's all around  
Spread with a gloomy veil;  
The earth and all things seem'd to mourn,  
Men's hearts began to fail;  
All nature seem'd to shrink and bow,  
As tho' it's doom was near;  
The cheerful field's that's dress'd in green,  
Did mournful colours wear.  
An awful day may sinners say,  
Is coming on in haste;  
Must I be snubbed for the flames,  
While to his Saints he saith:  
Don't you be troubled, saith the Lamb,  
When all things you see;  
When burning flames melt down the skies,  
Then you shall go with me.  
Lift up your heads now and rejoice,  
The time draws very nigh;  
I have a mansion now prepared,  
For you above sky.  
And now I wait my father's word,  
To fetch my bride away;  
Ye precious jewels of my heart,  
I will not long delay.